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that one can work carefully at a long piece of work ; the promptness and certainty of memory for common things ; arithmetical problems demanding "common sense"; the reaction time from hand to hand, which, of course, could only be employed with a class. Two conclusions are reached from the collation of the answers : one, that the reason mental fatigue is more wearing than physical is because it interferes with sleep ; and second, that those most likely to over-work are those that work by themselves, especially those preparing for professions under unfavorable circumstances. The majority of students do not overwork; those that do are those that feel their power and are ambitious to succeed.

Erklärung der Sinnestäuschungen bei Gesunden und bei Kranken. Prof. J. I. HOPPE. Vierte Auflage. Würzburg, 1888, pp. 306.

This is largely a collection of cases of illusions and hallucinations from the psychiatric literature, largely supplemented by personal observation, with which the author seems to have busied himself very constantly. All states seem to have their appropriate hallucinations, though ordinarily we should not classify them as such. The illusions of sight naturally form the largest section of the work, and the contents of that may be cited as typical of the treatment. After distinguishing between hallucinations and illusions, the first section discusses the subjective phenomena of the retina ; the second section gives the observations as drawn from what one sees when closing the eyes, and an account of the literature on this point. The third section gives explanations, and the fourth deals with illusions in particular. Hearing, touch, taste and smell are treated in a similar manner. The treatise is thus not an encyclopaedia of illusions, nor a well-developed theoretical exposition like the book of Sully, but rather a collection of cases and facts from which each one can elaborate his own views.

J. J.

Consciousness of Lost Limbs. WILLIAM JAMES. Proc. Amer. Soc. Psychical Research, Vol. I, No. 3, Dec. 1887.

Circulars of enquiries were sent out and the answers compared. About three-fourths of the patients feel the limb after it is lost. Some had only a temporary and rapidly fading consciousness of the lost member. In one-third of the cases the toes may be moved at will. As faradization will restore the sensation of the lost limb, the loss of consciousness is due to habitual inattention. Since the real sensations of the limb if present are gone, hallucinations that may arise with reference to it are allowed free scope, and, like rudimentary organs, have also a tendency to vary.

J. N.

The Psychology of Deception. JOSEPH JASTROW, Ph.D. Popular Sc. Monthly, Dec. 1888.

After an introductory exposition of the importance of the psychic addition to sensation in the process of perception, the author illustrates fully and explains three groups of false perceptions. The first is of the senses, a spoon seems bent in a glass of water ; this is easily corrected by experience. The second is due to ignorance of the technical matters involved and of the lures that carry the attention this way and that ; on this depend the tricks of conjurors. The third are those of expectant attention, mental conta-

gion and the like, in which the chief deceiver is the observer's own self; here belong the cases of witchcraft and the cheap miracles of modern séances. For this kind of false perception the only help is prevention, the cultivation of sound and independent habits of mind, and a knowledge of when consciousness is likely to be an unreliable witness.

Statistische Untersuchungen über Träume und Schlaf. FRIEDRICH HEERWAGEN. Wundt's Philos. Studien, V, 2.

In order to answer the question, "Do people who dream much have lighter or sounder sleep than the average," a series of questions were asked of 142 women, 151 students, and 113 men of various occupations. Of these, 99 dream all night long, 133 often and 153 seldom, the remainder never; 216 have vivid and 175 not vivid dreams; 194 can easily recall the dreams, and 203 have difficulty in recalling them. 10.30 is the average time of retiring, and 0-3 hours are the extremes of the time needed to fall asleep. 261 sleep all night uninterruptedly and 143 have waking spells. 166 are heavy sleepers, 202 are light. 103 can sleep at will during the day (after-dinner naps not counted); 182 find the forenoon best for mental labor, 133 the evening, the balance are indifferent. 132 are of sanguine temperament, 70 are choleric, and 74 are phlegmatic; 20 are melancholic, the others are mixed.

These statistics serve to give an idea of the nature of the questions asked. The results were tabulated and the following laws deduced: Sleep is soundest in childhood, and becomes increasingly lighter with age. Dreaming reaches its maximum intensity and frequency at an age of 20-25 years, the increase from childhood and the decrease toward senescence being gradual.

The following factors are in close relation and vary together: Vividness of dreams, frequency of dreaming, lightness of sleep, power of recall, length of sleep or the number of hours needed, nervous or anti-phlegmatic temperament. Women dream more than men, and students stand as a class between other men and the women. Married women dream less than the unmarried. The deeper the sleep the easier it is to do mental work in the morning. A medium length of time required for falling asleep is connected with frequent dreams and light sleep. Men sleep most soundly and women least so. Those whose sleep is most interrupted also sleep most by day. Some who on rising feel weary rapidly regain vigor. There are, however, individual exceptions to all the above rules, as when frequent dreaming is connected with deep sleep; the stimulus that wakes a person up is provocation of a dream in this case. We must also remember that the curve of depth of sleep is lowest in the morning when dreaming is most frequent.

J. N.

Earthquake Effects, Emotional and Moral. JOHN MILNE. Trans. Seismological Soc. of Japan, Vol. XI.

Note on the Effects produced by Earthquakes upon the Lower Animals. JOHN MILNE. Trans. Seismological Soc. of Japan, Vol. XII.

In the first paper the author adds to a few general observations on the physical and moral effects of earthquakes, a number of extracts from miscellaneous sources, showing the state of mind into which men are thrown by such calamities, and finally traces some possible